

Times-Dispatch
DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908.

THAT SECRETARYSHIP.

In electing its secretary for the Virginia State Board of Charities, the board should bear in mind that the secretary will be the most important member of that organization. This is fully demonstrated by the history of the conference now meeting in Richmond, which had its inception in a meeting of a few secretaries of State Boards of Charities.

Among the committees of the conference is one on State supervision, presided over by a member of one of the oldest and most successful boards of State Charities in the country. This committee will present as speakers two secretaries of State boards, one a president and the other an ex-secretary, each of whom has been president of the national conference.

The committee's report will emphasize what such a board may and should do for the State, and the kind of man necessary for secretary of an unpaid board if the highest class work is to be done. By attending this committee meeting the Virginia board can see these men, size them up and gain a clear estimate of the type of man requisite for our work here. The secretary's duties are no mere perfunctory routine. He must possess much adaptability and have the faculty of learning quickly. He must win the confidence and good will of the institutions he inspects and of the public whom he represents. He must have tact, good sense and good judgment, and, above all, his personal reputation must be of the highest.

If Virginia chooses a man of this sort, the new move for the State Board of Charities will prove a profound blessing to the State. But if, from any political influence, or lack of proper thought, the State Board of Charities names a man who cannot take his place as a representative of Virginia in the national conference, then when the conference comes again to Richmond, perhaps in 1923, we shall have no chance to see our secretary advanced, as so many other State secretaries have done, to the high and distinguished place of president of this powerful and important body.

The man who appears to possess more qualification for this office than any one else available we can now call is Mayor McCarthy, who is about to complete a term of service in which he has elevated the functions of his office and has rendered most notable service to Richmond.

THE COST OF PRIMARIES.

The expenses in the last State primaries were as follows:

Governor—
Joseph E. Willard.....\$12,323.60
Claude A. Swanson.....\$2,510.00
Judge William H. Mann.....\$3,641.25

Senate—
Thomas S. Martin.....\$11,542.00
A. J. Montague.....\$3,641.25

Lieutenant-Governor—
J. Taylor Ellison.....\$2,500.00

Attorney-General—
William A. Anderson.....\$500.00

The Danville Register uses these facts as an argument to show that the primary is too expensive for a poor man. But does the Danville Register or any other paper in Virginia assume to know what the cost for election was under the old convention system? It is true that the figures given above furnish an astounding exhibit of the cost of playing the game of politics, but this cost has become apparent only since the Baskdale pure-election law went into effect. Postage stamps, clerk hire, traveling expenses, printing and stationery, are all accounted for under this law, and the sum total is staggering. But what was the sum total under the convention system for beer and sandwiches, hack hire and ward workers, how much was paid to the "short boys," and what "incidentals" were allowed to faithful adherents who went to the county courthouses or ward meetings and either shouted down or drove away opponents?

The Times-Dispatch reiterates that it has never been shown that the cost of primaries was greater, per se, than the cost of securing nominations under the old methods. But it is shown beyond all question that the primaries are more Democratic than the old methods, because by the primary system every voter gets a fair chance. If the application of Democratic principles is going to disrupt the Democratic party, then why have nineteen States adopted this system in preference to that abandoned

makeshift to which Virginia is now urged to return?

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This morning's assembly in Richmond of the thirty-first annual National Conference for Charities and Correction. A thousand delegates from the United States, Porto Rico, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and distant lands have come to counsel together for the betterment of the conditions of those who are unable or unwilling to help themselves. At a time when many earnest souls think they see a slackening interest in religious matters and a loosening of the bonds of the old faiths, it is inspiring and uplifting to consider the true inwardness of such a gathering as this.

Delegates to the National Conference for Charities and Correction have no merchandise to sell, no schemes to peddle, no uniforms for street parades, no expensive banquets or extended junkets, small politics and few elections; and yet, year after year, in increasing numbers, these noble men and women gather together that they may more efficiently visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and uplift and, if possible, regenerate those who have not kept themselves unspotted from the world. As a sign of the times, as an indication of the fundamental vitality of human sympathy and pure religion, we know nothing more significant than the spirit and movement for which this conference stands.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE SUFRAGETTES.

Winston Churchill is having trouble in qualifying for his place in the new British ministry. A free-trade candidate, he asked a seat of Manchester, the home and, in a sense, the founder of free trade, and Manchester rebuffed him. That was bad enough, but now that the suffragettes have designs on his scalp, his lot looks pitiable indeed.

Mr. Churchill was compelled to abandon his plan of addressing some Dundee workmen on Monday, because of the extraordinary demeanor of Miss Maloney, suffragette. Miss Maloney is displeased with Mr. Churchill because of his alleged statement that the woman's-rightsers of Beckham had allied with the liquor interests and had permitted themselves to be carried in masculine arms on the street. Therefore, whenever he essayed to speak at Dundee, she drowned out his voice with a giant dinner-bell of unmusical tone and extraordinary vigor.

The suffragettes are no respecters of persons. If they do not like a man, they are indifferent whether he is president of the board of trade or assistant walking delegate of a local union. They proceed to do him up, anyway. If Mr. Churchill has won their enmity, he is in for some adventures. Probably his place in the ministry is not worth much suffering for, either, inasmuch as the portents show that the Conservatives are rapidly getting ready to oust his party from power.

In a first faint flutter of returning consciousness, the News Leader exhibited an anxiety to know what has become of the Johnson boom during its absence. We beg to inform our contemporary that the Johnson boom, recognizing that the right of the White House is at present incumbered, continues in excellent shape for the campaign of 1912, at which time it will afford us considerable pleasure to observe the News Leader springing for the bandwagon.

A Lynchburg subscriber sends us a paragraph which he thinks will help us in our great little fight to have Richmond recognized on all the wireless circuits as the grub hub of the world. We thank him for his thought of us, but must decline his help. In view of the incomparable material we have to work with, if we cannot lick all rival contestants under the old law, we are plained behind us, we deserve to be forever relegated to a solitary and desolated obscurity.

George Kennan, in McClure's, informs us that Russia's poverty is growing. We congratulate Russia on swinging into line. The country that does not feel occasional growing pains in her poverty department can never stand degree-high in the deck of powers.

"Tom Watson has not yet been officially notified of his nomination for the presidency," complains the Washington Herald. Our advice is that the committee wishing to avoid two trips to Thomson, Ga., is holding off till Tom is elected.

The Chicago Nationals are putting up a fair article of bull in it, but we understand that their manager is coming to this city to hog next week to pick up a few fine points from the amazing Richmondian.

Uncle Sam can better appreciate the feelings, hopes and policies of the average man now than his daybook shows expenditures which exceed his income by a handsome deficit.

Moving day in Richmond is far from being the terror it is in other cities, because of the wonderful courtesy and refined and sympathetic manners of the Richmond janitors and van-drivers.

We learn from our exchanges that a Los Angeles paper is arguing that California is "God's country," thereby greatly disconcerting those who thought it was Ruff's.

You can buy cherries in Chicago for \$2 a pound, net, provided that you had the forethought to marry into the pork-baron set.

It may not be out of place to inform our contemporaries that the pinknecks who visit Old Virginia in May invariably have to employ a stenographer.

The habit of a lifetime is not easily overcome. A New York man dropped dead upon rising to offer his street-car seat to a lady.

The Cleveland Leader, which editorially advocates pedestrianism as an exercise, is evidently disappointed in the workings of the two-cent fare laws.

Out West it is different, of course; but we believe it is true that Jeff Davis has never been liked in Washington.

Some of us may live to see the time when conventions will be offering a bonus with the vice-presidency.

The advertising given in the Cosmopolitan dinner, gratis, was usually sent to pure reading matter, at that.

Rhymes for To-Day

THE CHAIR.

MY LITTLE wife, I'll freely state,
Is a la mode and up-to-date,
And natty as a pin,
So, masters, let us safely bet
She was among the last to get
A hat—hat.

Whence sprung that name I do not know;
But since the styles ordained it so,
I'll wear it to the top;
And sure the title's pleased, God wot,
For I observe that wife's got
A hat—hat.

Ah, yes, the new quaint name is there,
It's here, it's there, it's everywhere,
And all about the place;
And I, who use both ears and eyes,
Yest'erean o'erheard men criticize
The hat—hat.

No doubt wife has it, for she's one
To do whatever should be done
In saffoir-like deeds;
And when I've passed to the beyond,
I feel small doubt that she'll depend
On hat—hat.

—H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Would He Nice.

"That section is full of abandoned farms, which can be had for the asking!"
"What I'm looking for is an abandoned farm!"—Washington Herald.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

"So your wife made a sharp call when you took her to take did she?"
"I don't know that you could call it a sharp call exactly."
"What was it?"
"A flat iron!"—Baltimore American.

GOING TO GET IT.

"I'm sending my wife away for a rest."
"But I saw her yesterday and she looked strong and well; it's you that needs the rest."
"Well, I'm sending her away, ain't I?"—Houston Post.

A POOR ADVERTISER.

"I hear your daughter is engaged to a fellow."
"Yes, but he's a poor stick!"
"So?"
"I don't had the enterprise to smash a camera, as yet!"—Washington Herald.

MEETING HER?

Mr. Brown: "Is your husband's business growing?"
Mrs. Smith: "Oh, dear, yes. Why, last week he was showing a large hat to have a receiver appointed to take care of them!"—Cleveland Leader.

EXACTLY.

"What do they mean by the bitter end?"
"The last half-inch of a cigar!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A MODERN NEED.

"Why are you collecting those ancient witticisms and jokes?"
"No, I'm compiling a complete post-card writer!"—Houston Chronicle.

HOARSE HOOTS FROM TEXAS.

[From the Houston Post.]

THE Richmond spook who is endeavoring to sketch a mushroom bed of Houston ought to devote some time to our classical julep architecture before returning to the cheerless town from which they hail.

A private letter from Virginia informs us that the relations between Richmond and Norfolk are apt to become exceedingly unpleasant. It is said that the Norfolk and Norfolk are showing as much regard for the "Houston of Virginia."

When we think what a balmy, blossomy month April has been, it is a real pleasure to reflect that we will have it to-day at Richmond. It is showing as much regard for the "Houston of Virginia."

It may become necessary to call out the State rangers to keep the Richmond and Washington spies from sketching the famous mushroom beds of Houston.

Washington has spent a week out of the "Houston of Virginia," and the people there are showing as much regard for the "Houston of Virginia."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, says he will retire to private life after March 4, 1909.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has returned from the South to his home in Orange, N. J.

Jeanne Loe, an advocate of woman's suffrage, contested one of the wards in Paris and was defeated.

Alfred Knorr, the German tenor, was married in Munich to Miss Kathie Feller, one of his pupils.

Former United States Senator William A. Clark, who was operated on in Los Angeles on account of his prostate gland, is now at Allentown, Pa., where the State game laws are being enforced. He was found in a nest, and was fined \$35.25.

At Striding, Ill., two brothers married two sisters, and the wedding was attended by their mothers, fathers and thirty-five brothers and sisters.

A performing bear was locked up in a cage at Shamokin, Pa., on the charge of being drunk and was released the next morning when sober.

Nathan Franco, the well-known New York crooked leader, was arrested in New York for passing bad checks and was fined \$2,000 and sentenced to prison for six months.

Dr. Karl Muck received a handsome loving cup from the Boston Orchestra Saturday night in Boston at the close of his twenty years' service. He will sail for Europe May 12th.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided that a house used by a congregation as a place of worship does not necessarily come within the strict definition of a church, as in the case of the First Baptist Church at a game at Pittsburgh, struck by a lightning bolt, and the matter, Ralph Mox, ran two miles with the boy to a physician, but the child died.

Hindu Caste Marks.

The caste marks worn by women in India are confined to the forehead and are more uniform than those affected by the men.

The orthodox mark invariably worn is a small saffron spot in the center of the forehead. But the more popular and fashionable mark is a red line, which is applied with a glue-like substance, usually jet black in color, which is obtained by frying saffron till it gets charred and then boiling it in water.

Women who have not reached their twenties are sometimes partial to the use of small, round, red, evening rather than the diamond-shaped, which is the gum of the jack fruit, quantities of which will be found sticking to a wall or pillar in the house, ready for immediate use.

In the more orthodox families it is considered objectionable that the forehead of a woman should remain blank for so long a time, and accordingly it is permanently marked with a red line. A few days ago I bought a milkshake machine, such as may be found in the milk resorts in summer. Instead of milk it was a general slave, a few turns of the crank and—New York Press.

Profit in Rats.

Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a rat pound, where thousands of rats are kept. A dead rat is thrown into this pit at night, and rats stir the carcass of its flesh. One month more and the rat is being sold by gas. The rats are sleek and plump, and their hides are in excellent condition. Their skins are being made into "kid" gloves—Kansas City Journal.

Instructions Needless.

New England will probably go to both Chicago and Denver instructed as to what she will do when she gets there.

STATE PRESS

Some Guarantees.

For ourselves, while we profess the greatest liking and esteem for Senator Daniel, we are not going to let him lead us into the Palmer, Buckner and Pulitzer camp. If the mass of the Democratic voters of Virginia want to make a report of the party they will have to make a fight in their county and State conventions to elect a man who is not instructed for him. —Petersburg Virginian.

Another Luperical.

It is said that very careful plans will be laid to stampede the Chicago convention to Roosevelt, and many think that Barkin is being used by the Chicago convention to convince that such an effort is a certainty. Accordingly very careful plans are being laid by the Chicago convention to stampede the Chicago convention to Roosevelt. —Alexandria Gazette.

The Roanoke War.

Who said hard times? The Norfolk and Western overleaped the two million mark in earnings, a \$10,000 real estate transaction was concluded, and the week was awarded for several houses yesterday. There's the place that will put Roanoke in the lead of the vanishing right along. —Roanoke World.

Fiel Didymus.

If we did not really believe that Theodore Roosevelt was a honest man and meant it when he said he would not seek a third term, we would not have his reiterated assertions. —Virginia Gazette.

A Mighty Thinking.

Governor Swann and Henry Watterson evidently didn't say half what they would have liked to have said about that "equality feast." —Fredericksburg Star.

Thank You, No.

Richmond is facing the horrible prospect of every person who is not a citizen of Danville and lives the strenuous life. Danville Register.

Spirit Moves Him.

Winchester is "dry," and the able patron of the law has moved to Richmond. Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

A "ONE-BOTTLE" PRINCE.

Suffers by Comparison With Royal Father.

Parisians, particularly the catering class and the world of the press, express profound contempt for the Prince of Wales, who has been sojourning quietly at Colchester, in the French capital. It is his father, King George V, who is the one-bottle prince. He knows next to nothing of the life of the Prince of Wales, and he is not a tourist. He is a quiet hotel and avoids publicity. He knows next to nothing of the life of the Prince of Wales, and he is not a tourist. He is a quiet hotel and avoids publicity. He knows next to nothing of the life of the Prince of Wales, and he is not a tourist. He is a quiet hotel and avoids publicity.

DRIVEN OUT BY A GHOST.

Not Superstitious, but Objects to Turkish Spooks.

M. Constans, who has been for many years the Ambassador of France at Constantinople, has asked for his recall. It is no secret at the Foreign Office that M. Constans is being driven out of Constantinople by a ghost. He is a Frenchman, and he is being driven out of Constantinople by a ghost. He is a Frenchman, and he is being driven out of Constantinople by a ghost. He is a Frenchman, and he is being driven out of Constantinople by a ghost.

The Most Deliculous Eggs.

Many a Chinaman in New York would like to have eggs of the kind known as "delicious." By a son of Confucius nothing is more prized than an added egg. We Americans, however, are not so particular. If it means the same as rotten egg, far from it. An egg added is merely in the earliest stage of decomposition. It is a rotten egg, and it is a rotten egg. It is a rotten egg, and it is a rotten egg. It is a rotten egg, and it is a rotten egg.

Voice of the People

"Dry" Danville.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Feeling confident that many of your readers in Danville, as well as other sections of Virginia, would be glad to see a printed report of the conditions as they exist here since the saloons have been voted out of our city, I beg to say that in conversation with Chief of Police Harris this morning he said to me: "We have not had a case before the court since the saloons were closed. The saloons were closed at 7 o'clock April 30th, with, perhaps, the largest day's sale of liquor ever known in Danville in a single day. Notwithstanding the large supply provided by all classes of citizens, not one has been seen upon our streets in an intoxicated condition since the saloons were closed. The average number of cases for drunkenness before the court Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, under no license, not a case was recorded for over-indulgence. A week before the saloons were closed there were six arrests of 'blind tigers'; during the short term of 'dryness' in Danville no one has been caught violating the law in this particular, notwithstanding the very vigilant watch of our faithful and efficient police force.

To-day (Tuesday) there was "nothing doing" at the Mayor's court, not a case of any kind requiring the attention of the court. These results are far more favorable than the most ardent advocate of the abolition of the saloons could have hoped for, but there is every reason to believe that the citizens of all classes are willing to obey the will of the people, as expressed in the recent local option election.

If there be those who will run the risk of violating the expressed will of the people, they will be caught by the police and his associates on the force have promised such violators anything but an easy time plying the vocation of a "blind tiger" in this city.

E. G. MOSELEY.

Danville, Va.

Open Competition.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday (the 5th), in the proceedings of the City Council, it is stated, to wit, "that Mr. White asked an appropriation of \$1,600 for a bust of the late Wilfred E. Cutshaw, City Engineer, and to be placed in the City Hall." It is further provided "that the commission be given to Mr. William L. Sheppard."

"Would not be too much to say that this appropriation in honor of the faithful services of this gallant soldier and competent engineer would meet with the unanimous consent of the people of Richmond."

Now, then, to wit, "that the commission be given to Mr. W. L. Sheppard"—is of a different nature, and not intending to derogate in the least or to detract from the excellency or competency of Mr. Sheppard, yet why designate any one? Why not place the bust of the great engineer in the City Hall, and let the people of Richmond decide for themselves? As is the well-established precedent in such cases, in the construction of monuments, statues, busts and tablets, why not leave the field open to bidders, the only fair and just rule? In no way is this meant to be insulting to Mr. Sheppard, but it is only a fair and just rule to allow others to present their claims and merits, thus strictly avoiding favoritism or class legislation, that great abomination so hurtful always in its usage in our economic system of fairness. And let us in such matters exemplify and emphasize that great bulwark as laid down in our fundamental law, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

LOUIS E. FRANK, JR.
Richmond, Va., May 6, 1908.

Need of Bank Examiner.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The trouble of the Bank of Mecklenburg brings to our minds the need of a State bank examiner. Our banking laws are entirely too lax. We should have very stringent laws governing banks of all kinds, and we should have a State bank examiner. Our banking laws are entirely too lax. We should have very stringent laws governing banks of all kinds, and we should have a State bank examiner. Our banking laws are entirely too lax. We should have very stringent laws governing banks of all kinds, and we should have a State bank examiner.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—As the family physician of Mr. R. G. Lucas, for more than four decades, I am familiar with his private and public life. He is eminently worthy of all the encomiums passed upon him in your notice of his official life. Without his knowledge, I take pleasure in giving my testimony to his faithfulness to the city. I can recall many instances of severe illness in his family, when Mr. Lucas would, at the usual early hour, repair to his post of duty and take such care as he could spare from his work to visit the sick of his family. For such fidelity to duty and for such consistent moral life as Mr. R. G. Lucas has maintained and lived these fifty-two years of arduous service, the Council would do honor to the city by adopting the recommendations of our Mayor concerning this old and honored officer.

H. WYTHE DAVIS.
May 5, 1908.

The Primary.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The indications are that the Democratic State Convention soon to assemble at Roanoke will decide upon the primary. The chief objection which is being urged to this method of getting at the popular will is the expense of the candidates for office. This objection applies with a good deal of force to candidates for State and national offices. I have suggested that the more the State has been adopted by the State committee, the evil would have been remedied. This is to deny any community the right to participate in the election that would not hold it without cost. Any district or ward chairman who has not received influence to get three Democrats to hold a primary ought to resign.

S. P. RIRAD.
Palmer's Spring, Va., May 6, 1908.

The Weakling.

"Say, mister," said the small boy, "I'm carry yer catch!"
"Oh," replied the lady-like Mr. Clissey, "my catch isn't heavy."
"No, I know it wouldn't be heavy for me, but it's different wid you!"—The Catholic Standard and Times.

The London Express says the golf links of the country are fast becoming "vast harpin cemeteries," and that unfortunately most of the millions of harpins in them are only half buried "with their business ends uppermost," to the annoyance and even danger to the players.

ROYAL GRAPES BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grapes Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

Will Japan Go Broke?

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tokyo.

Poverty-stricken Japan is spending money as if there was never a day of reckoning. Its people groan under heavy taxes, and its industries are suffering the reaction which follows artificial stimulation. The question one is forced to ask of this prodigal young nation is whether it will be able to pay the bills. Japan goes broke? Many of the ablest and wisest of Japanese statesmen and business men have counseled caution; but the military clique is in the saddle and "drunk with sight of power," seems determined to spend and spend until the last cash is gone.

The burden of taxation in Japan per capita is \$4.05, considerably less than the per capita burden of \$6.95 in the United States, which includes national, State and city taxes. But it must be remembered that in Japan the average income per capita is only \$17 a year, while in the United States it is \$275. If the Japanese people are to pay taxes for one year, at the rate imposed now upon the Japanese, the result would be a surplus in the treasury of over \$5,000,000,000, enough to pay off the national debt, the State, city and municipal debts, and have a balance of over \$5,000,000,000. The expenses of the national government for four more years without calling on Congress for another cent.

The burden of taxation would drive the ordinary American citizen to distraction. Everything is taxed, and the amount for which one would pay is the largest single item of revenue. It is based on an assessment system which appraises the value of the land, and the amount for which one would pay for one year. On city property the national land tax is 20 per cent, and on State property it is 10 per cent. Suppose in an American city a man had a house which would rent for \$100 a month. Under the Japanese system of taxation he would be required to pay \$200 of his \$1,200 income for land tax, in addition to the tax imposed on his income. The result would be that a man who as a tenant, and upon the income which remains after the first cent of taxes had been paid, would be left with only \$100 a month.

The graduated income tax is imposed upon all incomes of more than \$150 a year. If the same rule applied in America, a bookkeeper who gets \$100 a month would be required to pay \$75 a year income tax. Any person so fortunate as to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year must pay \$742.50 tax each year, or nearly 15 per cent, annually. A street railway is required to pay 12 per cent of its gross receipts to the treasury. Its gross receipts, however, are limited to 1 cent and 2 cent fares, and yet manages to pay a 12 per cent dividend. If any member of the Council of the United States would dare to suggest that the street railway in his city cut fares to 10 cents, as it does in Japan, he would be regarded as a madman. The whole town would say he was crazy. But that is what they do in Japan. The Japanese government has decided to take it over at the city's price and pay for it in city bonds at par, regardless of their market value. The result would be that a business man in Japan has to contend with

Government monopolies, and all profit to be made in those lines is converted directly into the national treasury. The rate is owned by the government, and while the passenger service is excellent and cheap, the freight traffic is so slow that it is almost impossible to get goods to market. The revenue from the roads is going into the general funds and not for improvements. The taxes on the sale of goods are so heavy that the farmer has to sell his goods at a loss. The necessities of the people, were already enormous, but the Diet has recently raised them. There is a consumption tax on everything, from wearing clothes. Nothing under the sun that can be taxed is left untaxed, and yet this is a country where the farmer cannot get a fair quality of rice which they grow, but must export it to other and more favored lands, while the States are spending money from China for their own use. Imagine the American farmer being forced to sell everything he raises and buying his necessities at a very low price, and he would stand it.

Japan has about half as many people as the United States, but she has one-twentieth its wealth. Yet the Japanese nation spent last year \$315,000,000, as against the United States \$1,000,000,000. The Japanese are spending more than half of the American outlay. These figures do not take into account the present war, but the State and national expenditures in Japan, not the State and national expenditures in the United States, are twenty times the wealth. Japan's national debt is also in the millions. The Japanese are spending more than half of the American outlay. These figures do not take into account the present war, but the State and national expenditures in Japan, not the State and national expenditures in the United States, are twenty times the wealth. Japan's national debt is also in the millions. The Japanese are spending more than half of the American outlay. 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